

VOL. I.

A REVOLUTION!

The Most Stupendous Upheaval
in Modern Politics.

The Democrats Sweep
The Country From
Stem to Stern.

They Gain Congressmen in Every State
in the Union Where They Were
Not Solid Before.

Pennsylvania and Kansas fall
in with the Democratic
Column.

A MONARCH'S VOICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—The latest returns to-night are startling in proportions. There has been no such revolution in the history of this country or any other. Some idea may be formed of its depth and breadth when I tell you upon careful estimates that the present republican majority in the lower House will be reversed, and that the democrats will have that body by a majority of over one hundred and twenty.

Your correspondent has just seen the special to the various leading papers of the country as well as the latest press reports. It seemed clear from the earliest returns that the democracy had made great gains; but the most rattle-brained enthusiast had little conception of its extent. Foster and McKinley are defeated in Ohio, and the democrats gain altogether nine congressmen from that State. Patterson's plurality in Pennsylvania is about 16,000, with a gain of three congressmen in addition. Massachusetts adds five to the list and elects a governor by 10,000 plurality. Kansas has been won almost solidly, the republicans electing only one congressman in the entire delegation. The Legislature also carried and Ingalls will be defeated for the Senate, some democrats taking his place.

In addition to all this the democrats gain congressmen in the following States: Connecticut, 2; Illinois, 3; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 5; Minnesota, 5; Missouri, 4; Nebraska, 3; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 2; New York, 6; Pennsylvania, 3; Rhode Island, 1; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 5.

The excitement here is intense. There was never such enthusiasm, even when Cleveland was elected President.

THE LATEST.
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—There was never such enthusiasm over an election in this city. A fusion ticket was gotten up, composed of members of the County Democratic and a number of leading preachers, and it was feared that the Tammany bosses would sustain a loss. Everywhere, however, the democrats have a clear gain. The latest returns to-night indicate that the republicans will lose six of their delegation in Congress from this State, and perhaps more.

The city is ablaze. Crows, with torches, are thronging the streets; bands are playing and cannon are firing.

Prominent men are addressing vast throngs in Madison square, from the balconies of hotels and wherever the speakers can find space to stand.

The newspapers for the past two nights have been displaying the returns by magic lights upon canvas. Every one of the offices has large crowds still in front of them, except the republican papers and the Times, which supported the fusion ticket here.

Crowds are massed along Broadway, so that it is impossible for pedestrians to push through, and vehicles, of course, are blocked. The street cars have stopped moving.

The Legislature has been carried, which insures the election of a democratic senator in place of Evans.

FROM VIRGINIA.

A Clean Sweep of the Entire Field, and a Rebuke to the Force Bill, Its Daddy and Its Mammy, and Its Uncles and Its Aunts.

A ROUSING MAJORITY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—Election quiet, weather fair and light vote. Democrats are probably elected in all the districts except the Eleventh, where Wilson has a Republican majority of 8,000 in the past to go on. Paynter in the Ninth has a fight but will win. Caruth in the Louisville district is elected by 2,000 majority.

NEW JERSEY.
DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.
TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Democratic senators have been elected in Essex, Union, Monmouth, Somerset and Warren counties, which gives them control of the Senate. The House will also be Democratic.

MASSACHUSETTS.
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR Elected.
BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 6.—At 4 o'clock a. m., 258 cities and towns in Massachusetts give Brackett, Republican, 98,124, and Russell, Democrat, 107,598 for governor.

7,000 LITERALLY.
NORFOLK, Nov. 5.—Russell's (Democrat) plurality is 7,000.

INDIANA.
GOVE DEMOCRATIC.
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—The chairman of the Democratic committee claims a majority of not less than 16,000 on the state ticket, and eleven out of the thirteen members of congress.

PENNSYLVANIA.
PATTERSON ELECTED GOVERNOR.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Complete returns give a Republican majority of 12,267.

PORTLAND OF PATTERSON.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The Democratic headquarters have thrown out a portrait of Robert E. Patterson, their governor.

IOWA.
DEMOCRATIC GAIN.
DES MOINES, Nov. 6.—Eighty precincts show net Democratic gain of 1,323, on secretary of state.

ILLINOIS.
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR FOR ILLINOIS.
CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Democratic State Committee claim that private advices show the democrats carried the state by a good majority, that they have certainly gained three congressmen and probably five.

NEW YORK.
DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.
NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Sun says the next House of Representatives will be Democratic by 35. The World and Herald say 40, and the Tribune declines to make a definite statement.

OHIO.
McKINLEY ELECTED.
CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—10:30 p. m.—McKinley elected by a small majority. New Hampshire Democratic, which insures a Democratic senator to succeed Blair, Republican.

FLORIDA.
DEMOCRATIC GAIN.
JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 6.—Estimates state ticket Democratic by over 15,000 majority. Congressmen elected by largely increased majority over 1888.

KANSAS.
TOPKA, Nov. 6.—Kansas will send for the first time in many years a broken Republican delegation to congress.

ALABAMA.
MONTGOMERY, Nov. 6.—An entire Democratic delegation was elected to congress in Alabama.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR.
CONCORD, Nov. 6.—It is conceded that the state has elected a Democratic governor and the entire legislative ticket. A Democratic senator is insured.

NORTH CAROLINA.
LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS.
RALEIGH, Nov. 6.—Indications are that the democrats carry the state by about 40,000. Large Democratic gains in Congressional vote in the 3rd, 4th and 9th districts. Democratic gains in legislative ticket steadily increasing.

DELAWARE.
WILMINGTON, DEL., Nov. 6.—The democrats elect the legislature and congressmen, and claim the governor by 10,000 majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 6.—Reports thus far received indicate the election of a democrat in the Fourth district by a large majority, and the election of E. R. Tillman as governor by an overwhelming vote, as compared with his competitor, A. C. Haskell. The democrats have elected all the congressmen but one.

WEST VIRGINIA.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—Private dispatches received here late to-night, from Wheeling, W. Va., indicate the election of the entire Democratic delegation in Congress. Wilson, Hart and Alderson, democrats, are the dispatch says, undoubtedly elected; and Pendleton, from the First district, is probably elected.

Winston Elected in Minneapolis.
MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—P. B. Winston has been elected mayor after a hard fight but by a good majority. He got the democratic nomination some years ago, but found it impossible to overcome the republican majority of 4,000, though he greatly reduced it. This time he won handsomely.

THE BLOODY SUNDAY.

ESTILLVILLE, VA., Nov. 6.—Estillville precinct: Buchanan, 215; Mills, 202. Latest returns indicate a majority in the county.

MAHON, VA., Nov. 6.—The probable majority of Buchanan over Mills in this county is 240.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN, 121.
ARLINGTON, VA., Nov. 6.—Buchanan's majority thought to be 850 in Washington county.

If so a Democratic gain of 419.
DUNN, VA., Nov. 6.—10:45 p. m.—From seven precincts in Pulaski county Buchanan receives 186 majority. The whole county will give him at least 100 majority.

Ten precincts in Washington county give 986 majority to Buchanan.
Bland gives Buchanan 75 to 100 majority.

There is a gain for the Democrats in all the fourth district.

WYTHEVILLE, Nov. 6.—Wythe county gives Green for Senate 400 to 500 majority, and Buchanan for Congress 300 to 400 majority. Democratic gain of about 200.

PULASKI, VA., Nov. 6.—Pulaski county gives Buchanan about 130 majority.
Six out of eleven precincts so far as heard from give Buchanan 147 majority.

ARLINGTON, VA., Nov. 6.—Fourteen precincts in Washington county give Buchanan (Democrat) a net majority of 1,094—a Democratic gain of 553 over the vote of 1888. The same gain in eight small precincts to hear from will give Buchanan a majority in this county of 1,000.

Telegrams to Buchanan from other counties in the district indicate his election by 1,500 to 2,000 majority. Mills (Republican) booted the district with boodle, yet every precinct heard from show large Democratic gains.

TENTH DISTRICT.
STANTON, VA., Nov. 6.—The vote is exceedingly light in Stanton and Augusta county. The city vote is solid for Tucker.

PAMELUM CITY, VA., Nov. 6.—Appomattox gives Tucker a good majority.
BUENA VISTA, VA., Nov. 6.—Buena Vista participated in an election for the first time to-day. Seventy-five per cent of the registered vote was cast and Tucker (democrat) received a majority of 145; A. J. Taylor, independent, received 2 votes.

THE IRISH COME.
The fugitives who jumped their bail arrive in New York and are toasted by officials.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Wm. O'Brien, John Dillon, Timothy Harrington and T. D. Sullivan arrived this morning by the steamer La Champagne. They were met down the bay by a large delegation of Irishmen on board the tug boat John E. Moore, chartered by the Irish societies of the city of New York.

General O'Brien, of the large office, was in charge of the reception arrangements. The La Champagne was sighted early in the morning off Fire Island and arrived at quarantine shortly after seven o'clock. There were about one hundred on board the John E. Moore. These represent twenty-two Irish societies.

Among them were Patrick Gleason, president First Municipal Council, National League; John Gorman, treasurer; ex-Judge Brown, delegate from Ancient Order Hibernians; Ancient Order Foresters and Irish Home Rule Club. Flag presented by Archbishop Drake to Irish Emigrant fair and which was given by Edward L. Casey, of Anti-Poverty Society, floated from the prow of the John E. Moore. At stern of two lines of steamers representative flags of all nations were displayed. Soon as the steamer La Champagne signaled, the reception committee got on deck the John E. Moore. O'Brien was the first passenger to be distinguished. The reception committee cheered him and he waved his hat in response.

THE MCCOY FEUD.
Bad McCoy, of the West Virginia Faction, is Riddled With Bullets.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Nov. 6.—A special from Elkhorn, W. Va., says that Bad McCoy, the leader of the notorious McCoy party, of the McCoy-Hatfield gang, was killed in Tennis Camp, in Logan county, W. Va., on the extension of the Norfolk & Western railroad, on Friday evening, by a man named Dempsey. Eighteen bullets were found in his body, and other parties are supposed to have assisted in the killing.

McCoy collected considerable money from the contractor, Tennis, and was returning to his home, on Peter's creek, Kentucky, when the murder occurred. An old grudge rather than plunder prompted the killing. The county is wild with excitement. It is believed that Dempsey and his associates will be found and the death of McCoy avenged. McCoy is known to have killed eight men, but he always escaped punishment. The reports are not credited at Elkhorn, as word ought to have reached here sooner than Elkhorn if the killing had occurred.

More Coking Coal.
ROANOKE, VA., Nov. 6.—One of the finest veins of coking coal yet discovered, has recently been found in Southwest Virginia, measuring twenty-two feet in thickness, with two feet of slate. It belongs to the celebrated Flat-top or Pocahontas field, which has been partially developed in the past few years and became so universally noted for its coke and steaming qualities. Parties from Graham have secured 10,000 acres of the wild land on which this vein was found; also several others of smaller dimensions.

THE THREE C'S.
JOHNSON CITY, Nov. 6.—Col. E. A. Johnson, general manager of the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago railroad company, accompanied by his consulting engineer, Col. Dickinson, arrived here in a private car this morning. They went out on a special train to the North Carolina line, having visited the section of the road along the Clinch yesterday afternoon. Col. Johnson was accompanied by Gen. Wilder, Sept. Harris and others. He has nothing to say in regard to the future of the road further than it is proposed to resume work in a few days.

Col. Leiner Better.
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—Orson B. Smith, a young man well known in this city, who has been for about six months the agent for the L. & N. railroad of Middleburg, and whose service for that road extends over several years, was arrested at the Commercial Hotel this morning at 12:30 o'clock by Captain Krabel and Gantner and charged with robbing the Adams Express Company at Middleburg of valuable appearing, wears the clothes and affects the airs. He came to this city Sunday morning direct from Middleburg in company with G. L. Atkinson, a young merchant at that city.

GRAND RALLY.

The Citizens Hold an Enthusiastic Mass-Meeting and Establish a Commercial Club.

It is Attended by the Horny-handed as Well as by Lawyers, Doctors, and the Real Estate People.

Pursuant to the announcement in the Post last Friday morning, the meeting of the Commercial Club was held at J. B. F. Mills' office in the Internment Hotel, on Friday evening. A large crowd was present, and great interest was manifested throughout the meeting. President C. E. Sears presided. He made a few remarks at the beginning, and then called upon a number of the members of the club to make speeches, and offer any suggestions that might further the interests of the organization in any way. Mr. E. M. Hardin was first called upon, and he expressed his gratification at the step that had been taken, saying he thought the organization of the Commercial Club a brilliant movement, and the thing we have been needing for some time. He spoke of the progress that Middleburg had made, and showed the superiority of our natural resources, minerals, location, etc., over those of Middleburg. "The day is not far distant when we will be supplying Middleburg with all her coking coal, minerals and iron ore. Let us not depend solely on the Improvement Company to build up our city, but go to work ourselves and every man do his part."

Col. Adams said that he was gratified at the earnestness of the citizens of Big Stone Gap in the organization of the Commercial Club. We have been depending entirely too much on the Improvement Company. The men who should have been foremost in taking hold of things here, have folded their arms and looked to the Improvement Company to do it all. If you throw a pebble into the still pool of water it will cast a ripple over the entire surface; if you throw a large boulder in it will stir the water more deeply. So it is with us. We can, each do something that will be of good but by uniting our efforts we can accomplish greater results. It is about time we were taking the bull by the horns, and making some effort to develop our place. These committees that have been appointed to look after various industries will accomplish wonderful things. We have resources here that the world cannot equal, and why not develop them.

SENATOR MILLS said that Col. Adams' speech had so electrified him that he didn't think he would be able to add anything further. He spoke of the dullness and depression that had prevailed for some time, but said he, "I concur with the opinion of Mr. Massey in that the things which seem most disastrous and injurious in many cases, are for the best. Our failure is sometimes our success. Some say we are not progressing in the building up of Big Stone Gap, but you will find in the history of every town of importance, that they have had drawbacks and obstacles to overcome, and something to fight against—like one suffering from an attack of fever—sometimes very low and sometimes very high. I think the movement on foot now is a good one, and the future prospects of Big Stone Gap were never brighter." He spoke for some time on the importance of entertaining strangers that come within our gates, and the negligence there had already been in that particular. "Make every man that leaves the place feel that he can say something good for us," and let every one of us that leave say something good for the place. I have never seen the day when I would not defend Big Stone Gap. If I were not worth but \$20,000 to-day I would be willing to put every dollar of it in enterprises here. If the companies had my ideas of the matter they would not stand back a moment to offer the most liberal inducements to manufacturers.

SENATOR MILLS' remarks were very strong and practical.

MR. R. T. IRVINE.
Mr. Irvine was next called upon, who responded in an eloquent manner, and aroused much enthusiasm. He said: "I am deeply gratified at the feeling that is being manifested in this enterprise. If this spirit keeps up and prevails we are on the road to final triumph and success. The motive power must come from the people. The biggest man on earth, with the most powerful muscles, is but a pigmy if he has not got in his heart the spirit of honesty, pluck and energy. One brave man is worth a whole regiment of cowards. The very thought emboldens me that right here we have the location for a mighty city. No other words can express it. Nature has been lavish with us; she has called to us to go to work and forge from her the great things which make a city. We have here at our doors the most magnificent coal fields under the blue skies. I defy the world to compare with our coke; Cranberry ore just yonder in touch, and surrounded by the finest of forests, and railroads plunging through our very midst. What more can we ask nature to do to aid us in the building up of a mighty city? If you will pardon a little personal injection, may I tell you how I came to be in Big Stone Gap to-day? While I was at college in Central Kentucky, we invited John R. Procter to come and give us a lecture. Some said they were disappointed with what he had to say, but he went on to tell of the hidden wealth of Kentucky and Virginia. He said, 'Here in the smiling garden of the blue-grass region, you are apt to scorn your mountains with their hidden treasures, but let me tell you, yonder in those mountains is where the wealth of Kentucky lies to-day—the most magnificent part of your empire. When I stood in Westminster Abbey, I saw above me, on the walls, the armor of her warriors, and around me the shrines of her poets. My heart stirred within me as I thought of being an Anglo-Saxon. Some time after that I stood on the line of Kentucky and Virginia, and there I saw the greatest coal fields I have ever seen. I saw stretched before me a range of hills containing the finest treasures in the way of iron ore in the South to-day. I saw the magnificent forests, and the wonderful resources of that place. Suddenly I thought I heard the shrill whistle of the locomotive penetrating that long neglected region. My heart stirred with a far grander pride than it did in Westminster Abbey. Young men,' said he, 'within ten miles of where I stood, there is a pass in that chain of mountains. Railroads are bound to pass through it. Near that place is the finest coking coal in the known world. Just below it is a beautiful site for a town. Railroads are already building there. At that quiet spot is destined, some day, to be the manufacturing and commercial center of the United States.' At the conclusion of his speech, said Mr. Irvine, I asked him where that place was of which he was speaking, saying that I wished to go there. Said he, 'that is a gap in Stone mountain, called Big Stone Gap.' When I finished my college course I looked around for a place to locate, and first went to Middleburg. While there I heard more talk of Big Stone Gap than of Middleburg itself. Everybody seemed to think that nature had done for Big Stone Gap what she had done for no other place. It was then that I decided to come here and cast my lot. That we have resources second to none cannot be denied. When shall we start to develop them? It is not for the land and improvement companies to do everything; it is for each man to do his part, and if the members of the Commercial Club will pull together, we will make Big Stone Gap the zenith city of the Appalachian mineral region."

MR. W. E. HARRIS.
Mr. W. E. Harris was next called upon, and asked to tell the people of Big Stone Gap where he lived; in response to which he said: "I can only say that I live at Big Stone Gap with all my heart, and while it is true I have had my fingers in a little of the speculation Big Stone Gap comes first and last with me always, and under no circumstances do I take a subordinate position for this place. I have had an opportunity to study the progress of a few booming towns this summer, the effect of which has had a tendency to strengthen my confidence in Big Stone Gap, and consequently have not had that feeling of despondency that has been so prevalent here." He spoke of the difficulties which obstructed the people of Roanoke had fought against from the beginning, but had overcome them all, and it was now one of the most thriving towns in Virginia. "What has caused the development of Roanoke?" Its success has been brought about by the people. They have not had so much outside capital to aid them, but the people have taken stock in enterprises of all kinds, offered inducements to manufacturers, and in that way have secured them. She has not half the natural advantages we possess. Our resources are unequalled. I anticipated the depression that has hung over us for some months, but am glad to see you all in such good spirits, and for myself I think our future was never brighter than to-day."

MR. IRVINE introduced to the club Mr. Watson, of Asheville, N. C., who made a pleasant and interesting talk on the progress and development of that city, and offered many valuable suggestions to the people of Big Stone Gap, one being that he thought the \$100,000 which was about to be expended in the new hotel on Poplar Hill could be used more advantageously by taking stock in manufacturing enterprises, and offering inducements to manufacturers. He said whenever there were people here to support such a hotel there would be some one ready to build it. Among other good things he said about our place, was that it possessed the greatest advantages of any town he had visited.

The most important question discussed in the business part of the meeting was the method to be pursued in raising funds for advertising. Mr. Irvine suggested that the company be incorporated, so that the land companies could legitimately deed lots to be used for that purpose. After due discussion a motion was made that the company be incorporated. Carried. On motion a committee of three was appointed to frame articles of incorporation and take such further action as may be necessary to secure the charter.

For the committee were chosen R. T. Irvine, W. J. Sproule, and H. E. Fox.

On motion a committee of three were appointed to assist Mr. McDowell in fitting up the exhibition hall. For that committee were chosen Mr. Fox, Mr. W. K. Shelby and E. M. Hardin.

Mr. Simmons, one of the committee appointed at the last meeting to solicit members for the club, reported that he had secured about fifty signers.

After the adjournment of the regular meeting, the industrial committee held a meeting, and Mr. Irvine, chairman, appointed the following sub-committees, and chose members for each:

COMMITTEES.
For a committee on car works were chosen J. B. F. Mills, W. H. Coffman and Mr. Procter. For a committee on furniture, Mr. Estes, Mr. Stevenson; committee on tannery, Mr. Young, Mr. Fox, Mr. Lovell and Mr. Maynor; stone cutting, brick and lime committee, John Hardin, Mr. Simmons, and Wm. Wolf.

Stove works and kindred things, Col. Adams and Mr. Addison.
Harness and leather committee, Dr. Kunkel, W. T. Goodloe and J. M. Hardin. Mr. Mills said he had donated a site for an industry of that kind, and the party would begin work on it at once.

Mineral paint factory, Horace Fox, Mr. Henwood and Mr. Whitehead. Dr. Kunkel said he knew of no better place for an industry of that kind as there were even wells in this place filled in the bottom with mineral paint to the depth of three feet.

Sash, door and blind factory committee, W. F. Baker, C. E. Spalding, Judge May and Wm. Wolf. Lath and shingle factory, Mr. W. F. Baker. Wire and nail factory, Mr. E. J. Bird. Dr. Kunkel said if each committee gets a plant in its legitimate line we will have a city.

Mr. Irvine requested that the members of each committee report to him and suggest the names of others to add to the committees not filled out, and he said he would have a complete list of all the committees printed for distribution. He said he would write to the president of the Commercial Club at Rochester, N. Y., for a list of manufacturers desiring to change location, and to start up in new places; and to call on the members of each committee that correspond with them.

Mr. Mills said he would report \$50,000 subscribed for car works at the next meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet Wednesday night.

WHAT WARD M'ALLISTE SAYS.

The Boston fashion, adopted here for years, of one's finding on entering the house in which he was to dine a small envelope on a silver salver in which was inclosed a card bearing on it the name of the lady assigned to him to take in to dinner, though still in use, is, however, going out of fashion. We are returning to the old habit of assigning the guests in the drawing-room.

In going in to dinner there is but one rule to be observed. The lady of the house in almost every case goes in last, all her guests preceding her, with this exception, that if the president of the United States dines with you, or royalty, he takes in the lady of the house, preceding all of the guests. When no ladies are present the host should ask the most distinguished guest, or the person to whom the dinner is given, to lead the way in to dinner. The cards on the plates indicate his place to each one. By gesture alone the host directs his guests to the dining-room, saying aloud to the most distinguished guest: "Will you kindly take the seat on my right?"

The placing of your guests at table requires an intimate knowledge of society. It is only by constant association that you can know who are congenial. If you are assigned to one you are indifferent to, your only hope lies in your next neighbor, and with this hope and fear you enter the dining-room, not knowing who that will be. At the table conversation should be crisp; it is in bad taste to absorb it all. Macaulay, at a dinner, would so monopolize it that the great wit Sidney Smith said that he did not distinguish between monologue and dialogue.

When the president of the United States goes to a dinner all the guests must be assembled; they stand in a horse-shoe circle around the *salon*; the president enters; when the lady of the house approaches him he gives his arm, and they lead the way to the dining-room, the president sitting in the host's place, with his hostess on his right. On arriving at the house where he is to dine, if the guests are not all assembled, he remains in his carriage until he is notified that they are all present. No one can rise to leave the table until the president himself rises. If he happens to be deeply interested in some fair neighbor, and takes no note of time, the patience of the company is sadly tried.

On entering a *salon* and finding yourself surrounded by noted or fashionable people, you are naturally flattered at being included; if the people are unnoted you are annoyed. The surprise to me is that in this city our cleverest men and politicians do not often seek society and become its brilliant ornaments, as in England and on the Continent of Europe. Bismarck, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston, all were in society and were great diners-out. In fact, all the distinguished men of Europe make part and parcel of society; whilst here they shrink it, as if it were beneath their dignity. They should know that there is no power like the social power; it makes and unmakes. The proverb is that "the way to a man's heart is through the stomach."

Now, as to the length of a good dinner. Napoleon the Third insisted on being served in three-quarters of an hour. As usual, we run from one extreme to another. One of our most fashionable women boasted to me that she had dined out the day before, and the time assumed from the hour she left her home until she returned home was but one hour and forty minutes. This is absurd. A lover of the despatches of Egypt granted to the Sultan and one who was snatched away from him by the servant before he could half get through the appetizing morsel on it. This state of things has been brought about by stately, handsome dinners, spun out to two great lengths. One hour and a half at the table is long enough.

AN EDITOR'S DESPAIR.

Col. Jno. M. Fleming of the Knoxville Sentinel Attempts to Take His Own Life But Fails.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 5.—About 6 o'clock yesterday evening Jane Ward, a chambermaid at the Lamar house, was passing by room No. 37 in that hotel, which has been for some time occupied by Col. John M. Fleming, late editor of the Sentinel, and one of the best known newspaper men in the State. She heard a call from within the room, and looking, saw Colonel Fleming lying on the bed, the clothing of which was covered with blood. Asking him what that meant, he told her that he had attempted to commit suicide. She asked him for the knife he had used, but he refused to give it to her. She ran down stairs and informed Mr. Lennon, one of the proprietors, who went up to Col. Fleming's room and found the horrifying statement made by the chambermaid only too true.

He found the Colonel lying on the bed with the cover over him. Mr. Lennon asked him for the knife, but he refused to give it to him, when it was taken from him by force. The knife was covered with blood. It is a common two-bladed knife, the larger blade being about three inches long. A physician was summoned and upon examination found that Col. Fleming had cut himself on the left side of the neck, a gash about three inches long, but not deep, evidently meaning to sever the jugular vein. In fact he admitted himself to a Journal reporter that that was his object. He had also made an attempt to penetrate his body, twice in the region of the heart and once farther down, on the abdomen. He says that he deliberately placed the knife to his body, held it with his left hand and attempted to drive it up to the hilt with his right. He is physically very weak, and to this may possibly be attributed the fact that his attempt was unsuccessful.

Big Lumber Deal.
DESMOINES, IOWA, Nov. 6.—F. W. Rathbun & Co., lumber merchants, recently purchased the immense timber lands of Gilmore & Co., and are now negotiating with the English for the sale of their joint concerns. The syndicate has made a preliminary offering of \$4,000,000, but the Rathbuns want \$7,000,000.

A Nice Tea Party.

(Louisville Post.)

Gen. Castellan, entertained at lunch at the Pendennis today Mr. James Lane Allen, Mr. Robert Burns Wilson, Mr. John W. Fox, Col. Stoddard Johnston and several other gentlemen.

His Last Chance.

Secretary Blaine will no longer get home from his stumping tour than Sir Julian Pauley will be there to renew negotiations in the Behring sea matter.